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References

TCR SR 168

Local Jurisdictions – MPOs:

Council of Fresno County Governments (COFCG)
2100 Tulare Street, Suite 619
Fresno, CA 93721
(559) 233-4148

Air Quality District:
San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District
1990 E. Gettysburg Avenue
Fresno, CA 93726
(559) 230-6000

Air Basin: San Joaquin Valley

Air Basin Determination:
Severe non-attainment for ozone and serious For PM¹⁰. Contact the Air District for more information.

Transit Services:

Fresno Area Express (FAX)
2223 "G" Street
Fresno, CA 93706
(559) 621-7433

Traffic Accident Data:

Caltrans District 6
Office of Traffic Investigations
(559) 488-4123

Fresno County Rural Transit Agency (FCRTA)
2100 Tulare Street, Suite 619
Fresno, CA 93721
(559) 233-6789

Clovis Stageline
1033 5th Street
Clovis, Ca 93612
(559) 324-2000

Sources of Information - All Segments:

Traffic Congestion Relief Program, 2000
State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP), 2000, 2002, 2004
State Highway Operations and Protection Program (SHOPP), 2000, 2002, 2004

Interregional Improvement Track-Interregional Road System Plan (ITSP), 1998, 2000
Caltrans District 6 Bicycle Inventory, 2003
Office of System Planning (559) 444-2500

Sources of Information - By County:

Fresno County:
Fresno County General Plan, 2000
Fresno County Regional Transportation Plan, 2004

Glossary Transportation Concept Report

AADT: (Average Annual Daily Traffic). This designation indicates the total daily traffic that is counted at a particular location or within a particular highway segment and then averaged out over one calendar year.

Access Control (or Controlled Access): The condition where the ability to access a state highway by owners or occupants of abutting land is fully or partially controlled by public authority. Also, see Classification of Roads.

Bicycle Facilities: Bicycle facilities within the state are classified into four categories:

- **Class 1 Bikeways (Bike Paths):** Bike Paths are separate *off-highway* facilities for the exclusive use of bicyclists and with cross flow by motor vehicles minimized.
- **Class 2 Bikeways (Bike Lanes):** Bike Lanes are for preferential use by bicyclists and can be established within the paved area of state highways. Such facilities are approved by, and subsequently maintained by, local jurisdictions and/or Caltrans. Bike lanes are separated from traffic lanes on California highways by the use of a painted 6" stripe on the pavement and are designated as bike lanes by the use of white R81 (Bike Lane), R-81A (Begin) and R81-B (End) "regulatory" signs. (MUTCD Chapter 9 - California Supplement - 2004).
- **Class 3 Bikeways (Bike Routes):** Bike Route are shared facilities which serve either to (a) provide continuity to other bike facilities (usually a Class 1 or Class 2 bikeway); or (b) to designate a preferred route through a high demand corridor. Such facilities are approved by, and subsequently maintained by, local jurisdictions and/or Caltrans. Bike Routes are not separated from traffic lanes but are designated as bike routes through the use of green D11-1 (Bike Route), M4-11 (Begin) and M4-12 (End) "guide" signs. (MUTCD - Chapter 9 - 2003).
- **Shared Roadway (No Bikeway Designation):** Most bicycle travel on conventional state highways and local streets occurs on facilities without any bikeway designations, signs or striping. Virtually all highways in use by bicyclists for inter-city and recreational travel fall under this "share-the-road" scenario.

CMS: (Changeable Message Sign). A CMS is a full-matrix display sign used on State highways to provide motorists with an advanced warning of major highway incidents and route diversion information. CMSs are capable of displaying a variety of character heights and up to three lines of text. CMSs play increasingly important roles on State highways by improving operations and safety.

Classification of Roads:

- **Conventional (C):** A highway without access control, which may or may not be divided. Grade separations at intersections or access control may be used when justified at spot locations. Example: 2C = 2 lane conventional highway.
- **Expressway (E):** An arterial highway with at least partial control of access, which may or may not be divided or have grade separations at intersections. Example: 4E = 4 lane expressway (note: 2 lane expressways are not common).
- **Freeway (F):** A highway to which the owners of abutting lands have no right or easement of access to or from their abutting lands. Access is controlled or restricted to interchanges and with grade separation at all intersections. Example: 6F = 6 lane freeway.
- **Functional Classification:** Guided by Federal legislation, functional classification refers to a process by which streets and highways are grouped into classes or systems, according to the character of the service that is provided, e.g., Principal Arterial, Minor Arterial, Collector, Local, etc.

Contract Phasing:

- **Begin Construction:** This is the phase when the contract for construction is approved and construction begins.
- **Complete Construction:** This is the phase when the completion of the construction contract occurs.

Glossary

Transportation Concept Report

COG: See RTPA

CTC: (California Transportation Commission). The California Transportation Commission (CTC) was established in 1978 by Assembly Bill 402 (Chapter 1106, Statutes of 1977) out of a growing concern for a single, unified California transportation policy. The Commission is responsible for the programming and allocating of funds for the construction of highway, passenger rail and transit improvements throughout California. The Commission also advises and assists the Secretary of Business, Transportation and Housing Agency and the Legislature in formulating and evaluating state policies and plans for California's transportation programs. The Commission is also an active participant in the initiation and development of State and Federal legislation that seeks to secure financial stability for the State's transportation needs.

Density: The number of vehicles occupying a given length of lane or roadway averaged over time, usually expressed as vehicles per mile or vehicles per mile per lane. Also see **V/C**.

Facility:

- **Concept Facility:** A highway facility type and characteristic considered viable without improvement within the 25 year planning period given financial, environmental, planning and engineering factors.
- **Present Facility:** Highway type and general characteristics in place at the time of the development of a TCR.

FTIP: See Project Programming

ICES: (Intermodal Corridor of Economic Significance). Significant National Highway System Corridors that link intermodal facilities most directly, conveniently and efficiently to intrastate, interstate, and international markets.

ITMS: (Intermodal Transportation Management System). A performance-based decision support system operating on a personal computer which allows "alternatives analysis" through the use of performance measures. ITMS incorporates intermodal system elements for freight and person movements using a spatial and attribute database thereby allowing management of transportation systems under existing and forecasted conditions. ITMS provides a new intermodal-planning tool using a common statewide data set for state and local transportation planners.

ITS: (Intelligent Transportation Systems). ITS refers to a wide variety of tools and techniques that focus on addressing transportation problems by improving the efficiency and safety of the existing transportation infrastructure. ITS works through the integration of high tech computing and information sharing.

ITSP: (Interregional Transportation Strategic Plan). The ITSP is a single document prepared by Caltrans to consolidate and communicate key elements of its ongoing long and short range planning. The ITSP serves as a counterpart to the Regional Transportation Plans (RTPs) prepared by the 43 Regional Transportation Planning Agencies (RTPAs) in California.

KP: (Kilo Post) See Post Mile

Lifeline Routes: See Route Designations

LOS: (Level of Service). Level of Service describes operating conditions a typical driver will experience on a typical day while driving on a particular facility. Like a report card, the LOS is defined in categories ranging from A-F. "A" represents the best traffic flow (low v/c ratio and delay, no impediments) through "F" representing the worse congestion (extremely high v/c ratio and delay, gridlock conditions).

Glossary Transportation Concept Report

MIS: (Major Investment Study). When the need for a major metropolitan transportation investment is identified and Federal funds are potentially involved, a major investment (corridor or sub-area) study is undertaken to develop or refine the plan. Upon completion, the MIS aids the area's Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO), in cooperation with any participating agencies, on the design concept and scope of the investment.

MPO: See RTPA

Multi-Modal: Pertaining to the use of more than one mode of travel such as private vehicles, taxis, bicycles, mass-transit, para-transit, light and heavy rail, ferries, airplanes etc.

NHS: See Route Designation

NTN: See Route Designation

Non-attainment (pertaining to air quality): Identifies non-attainment status for CO (carbon monoxide), Ozone, and PM (particulate matter) within the subject air basin.

Overcrossing: (O/C) See Structures, Types of

PM: (MilePost Marker, Postmile or KP (Kilo Post). An 8" x 48" metal post marker along a State highway indicating a location using the postmile or designation. This is the distance in miles (or kilometers, in the case of Kilo Post measurements) that the given location is from the county line measuring from the south to the north or from the west to the east. Postmiles ascend in the northerly and easterly directions as determined by the route. The PM marker also includes an abbreviation for the County wherein its located (i.e., in Caltrans District 6: FRE = Fresno, KER = Kern, KIN = Kings, TUL = Tulare, MAD = Madera). As such, a PM marker located along SR 99 and displaying "MAD" and "6.25" would indicate that you are currently located in Madera County at a point 6.25 miles north of the Fresno/Madera County Line.

PROJECT PROGRAMMING: Separate programming documents prepared and adopted for somewhat different purposes, are required under State and Federal law. Transportation programming is the public decision making process that sets priorities and funds projects envisioned in long range transportation plans. It commits expected revenues over a multi-year period to transportation projects. Programming schedules high priority capital outlay projects for development and implementation. Programming documents include Federal, State, Regional and Metropolitan Transportation Plans, e.g., FTIP, ITIP, RTIP, SHOPP, STIP.

- **FTIP:** (Federal Transportation Improvement Program). To apply for federal highway funding a Federal statute requires MPOs to complete a Transportation Improvement Program. The MPO prepares the FTIP in cooperation with its member agencies (cities), its transit operators, State and Federal agencies, and with public involvement. The FTIP must by law be financially constrained and include a financial plan that demonstrates how projects can be implemented while the existing transportation system is being adequately operated and maintained. The FTIPs are in actuality a listing of planned Federally funded capital improvements to the regions' transit systems along with associated Federal operating assistance program and Federal Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (FSTIP).
- **ITIP:** (Interregional Transportation Improvement Program). The ITIP is Caltrans' equivalent to the RTIP (Regional Transportation Improvement Program) and consists of STIP projects funded from the Interregional Program share, which is 25% of new STIP funding. Caltrans' ITIP may nominate projects to the STIP only for the Interregional Program. The ITIP should be based on a Strategic Plan for implementing the Interregional Program. The ITIP should describe how proposed projects relate to the Strategic Plan and how the Strategic Plan would implement the California Transportation Commission's objectives. The ITIP includes both State highway and rail projects (potentially including mass transit guideway and grade separation projects).

Glossary Transportation Concept Report

- **PSR:** (Project Study Report). A pre-programming document required for project inclusion in the STIP.
- **PSSR:** (Project Scope Summary Report). An engineering report used to select candidate projects to be programmed in the State Highway Operation Protection Program (SHOPP). SHOPP funds are used primarily for rehabilitation, resurfacing and safety projects on State highways.
- **RTIP:** (Regional Transportation Improvement Program). After consulting with Caltrans, each Regional Transportation Planning Agency (RTPA) and/or County Transportation Commission (CTC) must prepare and submit an RTIP for regions with urbanized areas. Some urbanized RTPAs coincide with the Federal Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs). Each regional agency is required to adopt and submit its RTIP to the CTC and to Caltrans. The CTC will utilize the RTIP to consider projects to be included in the State Transportation Improvement Program (STIP). The funds are available for a broad array of transportation improvement projects, including improving State highways, local roads, public transit, inter-city rail, pedestrian and bicycle facilities, grade separations, transportation system management, transportation demand management, soundwalls, etc.
- **SHOPP:** (State Highway Operation Protection Program). The SHOPP is a four-year program limited to projects related to State highway safety and rehabilitation. SHOPP funds are for major transportation capital improvements that are necessary to preserve and protect the State highway system. The SHOPP does not include projects that increase capacity. Most of the projects are for pavement rehabilitation, bridge rehabilitation, and traffic safety improvements. Other projects may include such things as operational improvements (e.g., traffic signalization) and roadside rest areas. Caltrans alone has full control of SHOPP funds.
- **STIP:** (State Transportation Improvement Program). Under California law, the STIP and SHOPP (State Highway Operations Protection Program) are the two primary documents through which the CTC commits and allocates funds to particular projects. In the year 2000 and thereafter, the STIP will be a four year plan with updates every two years. The STIP is a capital improvement program of transportation projects funded with revenues from the State Highway Account and other sources on and off the State highway system. The STIP includes a list of transportation projects, proposed in two broad programs, the regional program funded with 75% of new STIP funding and the interregional program funded from 25%. The STIP has two main funding components: the RIP (Regional Improvement Program), prepared by RTPAs and the IIP (Interregional Improvement Program) prepared by Caltrans.

ROW: (Right-of-Way). Denotes the *total* width allocated for a highway, including shoulders and adjacent land.

RCR: See TCR

Route: The California Legislature establishes the framework for the State Highway System by describing each state roadway in the Streets and Highway Code. This description establishes the official beginning and ending points of a state highway and in some cases intermediate control points.

Route Adoptions: Route Adoptions are needed for the following reasons: (1) any new alignment of an existing legislative route, (2) to establish the location of an unconstructed route, (3) to allow for the conversion of any conventional highway to a freeway or other form of controlled access route, (4) designating a traversable highway and (5) for any temporary alignments along an established state route. Route adoptions are approved by the CTC prior to submission to the FHWA for final approval.

Glossary Transportation Concept Report

Route Designations: Identifies whether or not the subject segment of a route is designated as being part of a system. Examples of systems include Freeway/Expressway System, Highways of Regional Significance, Interregional Highway System (IRRS), National Highway System (NHS), National Truck Network (NTN), and Terminal Access Route for the National Truck Network, Scenic Highway, or Strategic Highway Network (STRAHNET).

- **Freeway/Expressway System:** The Statewide system of highways declared by the Legislature to be essential to the future development of California. The F&E System has been constructed with a large investment of funds for the ability of control access, in order to ensure the safety and operational integrity of the highways.
- **IRRS:** (Interregional Road System) Caltrans developed an Interregional Road System Plan that identified projects which will provide the most adequate interregional road system to all economic centers in the State. IRRS is a series of Interregional State highway routes, outside the urbanized areas, that provide access to, and links between, the State's economic centers, major recreational areas, and urban and rural regions. Due to the high number of routes and capacity improvements needed on the IRRS, the most critical IRRS routes were identified as *High Emphasis Routes*. High Emphasis Routes are a priority for programming and construction and are critically important to interregional travel and the State as a whole. *Focus Routes* are a subset of the High Emphasis Routes. These routes represent 10 IRRS corridors that should be of the highest priority for completion to minimum facility standard in the 20 year period.
- **Lifeline Routes:** (Earthquake Emergency Response) A Lifeline Route is a route on the State highway system that is deemed so critical to emergency response/life-saving activities of a region or the state that it must remain open immediately following a major earthquake, or for which pre-planning for detour and/or expeditious repair and reopening can guarantee through-movement. The focus is on highly critical routes that allow for the immediate movement of emergency equipment and supplies into a region or through a region.
- **NHS:** (National Highway System) The purpose of the NHS is to provide an interconnected system of principal arterial routes which will serve major population centers, international border crossings, ports, airports, public transportation facilities and other intermodal transportation facilities. Additionally, such highways meet National defense requirements and serve to facilitate interstate and interregional travel. The NHS consists of 155,000 miles, (plus or minus 15 percent), of the major roads in the U.S. Included in the NHS are all interstate routes, a large percentage of urban and rural principal arterial, the defense strategic highway network, and strategic highway connectors.
- **NTN:** (National Truck Network) A list of truck route segments and their truck access designations (such as National Network (NN), Terminal Access, California Legal, Advisory, or Restricted) with each segment's beginning and ending post miles, and beginning and ending cross streets.
- **Regionally Significant:** A transportation corridor that serves regional transportation needs and would normally be included in the modeling of a metropolitan area's transportation network. Such corridors, at minimum, would include all principal arterial highways and all fixed guideway transit facilities located within the region.
- **Scenic Highway:** A highway may be designated scenic depending upon how much of the natural landscape can be seen by travelers, the scenic quality of the landscape, and the extent to which development intrudes upon the traveler's enjoyment of the view. The State Scenic Highway System includes a list of highways that are either eligible for designation as scenic highways or have been so designated. These highways are identified in Section 263 of the Streets and Highways Code. For a highway to be considered *Officially Designated* the local jurisdiction is required to develop and adopt protection measures in the form of ordinances to apply to the area of land within the scenic corridor. Additions and deletions to the list of highways eligible for scenic designation can only be made through legislative action.

Glossary Transportation Concept Report

- **STAA Truck:** In 1982, the Federal government passed the Surface Transportation Assistance Act (STAA). This act requires states to allow certain longer trucks on a network of Federal highways, referred to as the National Network (NN). A STAA truck is, in many cases, longer than a “California legal” truck, and may operate only on specific highways in California.
- **STRAHNET:** (Strategic Highway Corridor Network) STRAHNET is a National system of public highways that are key elements in U.S. strategic policy. This network provides defense access, continuity, and emergency capabilities for movements of personnel and equipment during both peace time and war. STRAHNET is comprised of about 61,000 miles of highway, including the 45,400-mile system of Interstate and Defense Highways and 15,600 miles of other important public highways. STRAHNET “connectors” (about 1,700 miles) are additional highway routes linking over 200 important military installations and ports to the STRAHNET. Generally, these “connector” routes end at the port boundary or installation gate and are typically used only when moving personnel and equipment during a mobilization or deployment
- **Terminal Access Route:** Terminal Access (TA) routes are portions of State or local highways that Caltrans or a local government granted access to STAA trucks. The purpose of TA routes is to allow STAA trucks (1) to travel between NN routes, (2) to reach a truck’s operating facility, or (3) to reach a facility where freight originates, terminates, or is handled in the transportation process.

Route Numbering: South-north state and interstate routes normally carry odd number designations (e.g. I-5, SR 43, SR 99 etc.) while west-east routes normally carry even number designations (e.g. I-10, SR 58, SR 168 etc.).

RTIP: See Project Programming

RTP: (Regional Transportation Plan) The RTP is a comprehensive 20 year plan for the region, updated every four years by the regional transportation planning agency (RTPA). The RTP includes goals, objectives, and policies and recommends specific transportation improvements.

RTPA: (Regional Transportation Planning Agency) The RTPA is an association of city and county governments created to address regional transportation issues while protecting the integrity and autonomy of each jurisdiction. The RTPA serves as the forum for cooperative decision making by principal elected officials of general local government and is responsible for the preparation and adoption of a Regional Transportation Improvement Program (RTIP). There are 43 RTPAs in California. In smaller counties, usually the County Transportation Commission; in urban counties, usually the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) is the RTPA. RTPAs produce the RTIPs for the approval of the California Transportation Commission (CTC).

- **MPOs and COGs:** RTPAs can be an MPO (Metropolitan Planning Organization) or a COG (Council of Governments) or all three. Some COGs also serve as MPOs, under Federal transportation rules, and this designation carries considerable power in allocating Federal and State funds for transportation projects. For example, Fresno COG is the MPO for Fresno County.

According to U.S. Code, an MPO is the organization designated by the governor and local elected officials as responsible, together with the State, for preparing a comprehensive transportation plan for both highway and transit modes, with long range (10 – 20 years) and shorter range (five year) elements in an urbanized area (population 50,000 or greater). The major role of the MPO is to foster inter-governmental communications and cooperation, undertake comprehensive regional planning with an emphasis on transportation, provide for citizen involvement in the planning process and provide technical services to the member agencies. MPOs are created by elected officials of counties and their incorporated cities as a means of providing a cooperative body for the discussion and resolution of issues that go beyond their individual boundaries.

Glossary Transportation Concept Report

State and Federal laws encourage such efforts. In each of these areas, MPOs act as a consensus-builder to develop an acceptable approach on how to handle problems that do not recognize jurisdictional boundaries.

R/U: (Rural *or* Urban location) Areas designated as rural are those lying outside the U.S. Census urban area boundary with a population less than 2,500 (less than 5,000 population for Federal Aid highway purposes). Areas designated as urban are those lying inside the U.S. Census urbanized boundary.

Scenic Highway: See Route Designation

Separation: See Structures, Types of

SHOPP: See Project Programming

SR: (State Route) Highways within the State which are distinctively designed to serve intrastate and interstate travel.

STAA: See Route Designation

STIP: See Project Programming

STRAHNET: See Route Designation

STRUCTURES, Types of

- **Overcrossing:** (O/C) A configuration where the State highway crosses below the grade of a local road.
- **Separation:** (Sep) A configuration where a State highway crosses over a State highway.
- **Undercrossing:** (U/C) A configuration where a State highway crosses above the grade of a local road.
- **Underpass:** A configuration where the State highway crosses below the grade of a railroad line.

TCR: (Transportation Concept Report) Formerly called a Route Concept Report or RCR, this document analyzes a transportation corridor service area, establishes a 20 year transportation planning concept, and identifies modal transportation options and applications needed to achieve the 20 year concepts.

TCRP: (Traffic Congestion Relief Program) The TCRP was enacted as part of AB 2928 (2000). Through the TCRP, the Governor and Legislature allocated \$4.9 billion for projects to relieve congestion, provide safe and efficient movement of goods, improve intermodal connectivity, and make further investments in transit and rail facilities within the State.

Undercrossing: See Structures, Types of

Underpass: See Structures, Types of

UTC: (Ultimate Transportation Corridor) Highest predictable build-out beyond 20 years.

V/C: (Volume/Capacity ratio) A ratio of demand flow rate (volume) to capacity for a traffic facility. Also see Density.



Intelligent Transportation Systems SR 168

Traffic Monitoring Stations

Status March 2005

Proposed

Element Type	County	Route	Post Mile	Location	Status
D6TMS	FRE	168	0	AT SIERRA AVE	Proposed
D6TMS	FRE	168	0.44	N OF FLORADORA AVE	Proposed
D6TMS	FRE	168	1.18	N OF CLINTON AVE	Proposed
D6TMS	FRE	168	2.17	S OF DAKOTA AVE	Proposed
D6TMS	FRE	168	3.28	S OF GETTYSBURG AVE	Proposed
D6TMS	FRE	168	4.57	AT BARSTOW AVE	Proposed
D6TMS	FRE	168	5.32	W OF BULLARD AVE	Proposed
D6TMS	FRE	168	5.5	W OF WILLOW AVE OC	Proposed
D6TMS	FRE	168	5.8	E OF WILLOW AVE OC	Proposed
D6TMS	FRE	168	7.22	AT SUNNYSIDE	Proposed
D6TMS	FRE	168	8.29	AT ARMSTRONG AVE	Proposed
D6TMS	FRE	168	9.35	AT LOCAN AVE	Proposed

Closed Circuit Television Locations

Status March 2005

Existing

Element Type	County	Route	Post Mile	Location	Status
CCTV	FRE	168	0.43	AT FLORADORA AVE	Existing
CCTV	FRE	168	1.74	AT SHIELDS AVE	Existing
CCTV	FRE	168	2.78	AT ASHLAN AVE	Existing
CCTV	FRE	168	4.03	AT SHAW AVE	Existing
CCTV	FRE	168	5.33	AT BULLARD AVE	Existing
CCTV	FRE	168	6.61	HERNDON AVE	Existing

Proposed

Element Type	County	Route	Post Mile	Location	Status
CCTV	FRE	168	7.74	FOWLER AVE	Proposed
CCTV	FRE	168	8.91	TEMPERANCE AVE	Proposed

* If current information is needed, please verify with the Caltrans District 6 Traffic Management Center at (559) 445-6848.

Changeable Message Signs

Status March 2005

Existing

Element Type	County	Route	Post Mile	Location	Status
CMS	FRE	168	1.29	AT HARVARD AVE	Existing
CMS	FRE	168	9	E OF GETTYSBURG AVE	Existing
CMS	FRE	168	11	WB AT SIERRA	Existing
CMS	FRE	168	16.1	AT ACADEMY AVE	Existing

Proposed

Element Type	County	Route	Post Mile	Location	Status
CMS	FRE	168	1.01	E OF MC KINLEY AVE	Proposed
CMS	FRE	168	5	E OF ASHLAN AVE	Proposed
CMS	FRE	168	12	HERNDON AVE	Proposed

Highway Advisory Radios

Status March 2005

Existing

Element Type	County	Route	Post Mile	Location	Status
RPU	FRE	168	27.36	AT LODGE RD	Existing

Proposed

Element Type	County	Route	Post Mile	Location	Status
RPU	FRE	168	45.1	SHAVER LAKE MTCE STA	Proposed

Weather Stations

Status March 2005

Existing

Element Type	County	Route	Post Mile	Location	Status
RPU	FRE	168	27.36	AT LODGE RD	Existing

Proposed

Element Type	County	Route	Post Mile	Location	Status
RPU	FRE	168	45.1	SHAVER LAKE MTCE STA	Proposed

* If current information is needed, please verify with the Caltrans District 6 Traffic Management Center at (559) 445-6848.

FREEWAY/CONTROLLED ACCESS HIGHWAY AGREEMENTS ROUTE 168

COUNTY	POST-MILE BACK	POST-MILE AHEAD	DESCRIPTION	JURISDICTION	DATE APPROVED	EXISTING AGREEMENTS
FRESNO	0.40	R4.50	Between Floradora Avenue and Shaw Avenue	City of Fresno	Jun-68	FREEWAY AGREEMENT
FRESNO	R4.50	R9.30	Between Willow Avenue and 0.4 mile East of Temperance Avenue	City of Clovis	Feb-94	FREEWAY AGREEMENT
FRESNO	9.30	12.20	Enterprise Canal to 0.9 km East of Shepherd Avenue	Fresno County	May-98	CONTROLLED ACCESS HWY AGREEMENT
FRESNO	20.30	27.10	Between 1 mile West of Millerton Road and Lodge Road	Fresno County	Mar-66	FREEWAY AGREEMENT
FRESNO	27.10	36.20	Between Lodge Road and 0.4 mile East of existing Route 76 (Old Route 168)	Fresno County	Feb-62	FREEWAY AGREEMENT

Note: There is a gap on freeway agreements from Postmiles 12.20 – 20.30.

ROUTE ADOPTION MAPS ROUTE 168

COUNTY	POST-MILE BACK	POST- MILE AHEAD	DESCRIPTION	JURISDICTION(S)	DATE ADOPTED	EXISTING ROUTE ADOPTION MAP
FRE	R0.00	R4.00	Between East Lewis Avenue and East Shaw Avenue	City of Fresno	12/18/63	Yes
FRE	R4.00	R9.70	Between 3 miles E. of Route 125 and 3 miles N.E. of Clovis	City of Fresno/Fresno County	8/17/55	Yes
FRE	R8.40	R46.90	Between 0.25 miles Southwest of Temperance Avenue and Junction with Big Creek Road.	City of Clovis/ Fresno County	2/26/64	Yes
FRE	R22.60	22.90	Between 1.1 mile and 0.8 mile West of Nicholas Road.	Fresno County	1/22/87	Yes
FRE	22.80	32.90	From Existing Route 168 at Millerton Road to Existing Route 168 Expressway at Lodge Road.	Fresno County	5/15/73	Yes
FRE	28.50	29.10	From 1.7 miles to 1.1 miles South of Prather	Fresno County	12/12/85	Yes
FRE	49.70	65.90	From Shaver Lake to Huntington Lake	Fresno County	10/19/55	Yes

Note: For some portions, there is an overlap of postmile limits. The latter date generally supercedes the previous portion. Please refer to respective map(s) for dates.

SR 168 Transit Services
Fresno County
October 2005

Segment PM From/To	Transit Services
1 - 6 FRESNO PM R0.00 - T22.8 ROUTE 180 to MILLERTON RD	No transit services are provided along SR 168 within these segments (However see Segment 7 below)
7 FRESNO PM T22.8 - T32.87* MILLERTON RD to LODGE RD	Auberry Transit provides demand responsive (Dial-A-Ride) transit services within the Auberry/Prather rural areas - some of which uses or traverses SR 168. Auberry Transit also provides once-a-week (Tuesday) intercity transit services between the Auberry/Prather rural areas and the Fresno/Clovis metropolitan areas. This service runs along either SR-168 or Auberry Rd. but does not make stops along the way.
8 - 11 FRESNO PM L27.26* - 65.9 LODGE RD to 0.1 MI E OF RD to FLORENCE LAKE	No transit services are provided along SR 168 within these three segments.

SR 168 Bicycle Facilities⁽¹⁾
Fresno County
October 2005

Segment PM From/To	Bicycle Facilities
1 - 2 FRESNO PM R0.00 - R6.9 ROUTE 180 to HERNDON AVE	Six-lane freeway segment - <u>closed to bicycle travel</u> . Level terrain. <i>Shoulder width 10'</i> . Numerous alternate routes available. ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ <u>Designation</u> - No portion of these segments are listed within the 2001 Fresno County General Plan - Circulation Element as a Class I, II or III bike facility.
3 FRESNO PM 6.9 - R9.2 HERNDON AVE to TEMPERANCE AVE	Four-lane freeway segment - <u>closed to bicycle travel</u> . Level terrain. <i>Shoulder width 10'</i> . Numerous alternate routes available. ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ <u>Designation</u> - No portion of this segment is listed within the 2001 Fresno County General Plan - Circulation Element as a Class I, II or III bike facility.
4 FRESNO PM R9.2 - R11.8 TEMPERANCE AVE to SHEPHERD AVE	Four-lane expressway segment - <u>open to bicycle travel</u> . Level terrain. <i>Shoulder width 10'</i> . Several indirect alternate routes available. ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ <u>Designation</u> - No portion of this segment is listed within the 2001 Fresno County General Plan - Circulation Element as a Class I, II or III bike facility.

<p>5 - 7 FRESNO PM R11.8 - T32.87 * SHEPHERD AVE to LODGE RD</p>	<p>Two-lane conventional highway - <u>open to bicycle travel</u>. <i>No shoulders</i>. Rolling terrain with easy to moderate climbs. Very winding and narrow road with high traffic volume - including logging trucks. Bicycle travel not recommended without upgrades to highway. No alternate route currently available.⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ (Also see notes #1 & # 2 below)</p> <p><u>Designation</u> - All portions of these segments <u>are listed</u> within the 2001 Fresno County General Plan - Circulation Element as a "Planned" Class II bike facility.</p>
<p>8 FRESNO PM L27.36 * - R36.2 LODGE RD to AUBERRY RD/TOLLHOUSE RD</p>	<p>Four-lane expressway segment - <u>open to bicycle travel</u>. <i>Shoulder width 10'</i>. Moderate to steep terrain. No direct alternate route currently exists for this segment.⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ (Also see note #2 below)</p> <p><u>Designation</u> - This entire segment <u>is listed</u> within the 2001 Fresno County General Plan - Circulation Element as a "Planned" Class II bike facility.</p>
<p>9 - 10 FRESNO PM R36.2 - 49.7 AUBERRY RD/TOLLHOUSE RD to HUNTINGTON LAKE RD</p>	<p>Two-lane conventional highway - <u>open to bicycle travel</u>. <i>No shoulders</i>. Moderately steep terrain. Very winding and narrow road with high volume of traffic including logging trucks - bicycle travel not recommended without upgrades to highway. No alternate route available.⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ (Also see note # 2 below)</p> <p><u>Designation</u> - Both of these segments <u>are listed</u> within the 2001 Fresno County General Plan - Circulation Element as a "Planned" Class II bike facility.</p>
<p>11 FRESNO PM 49.7 - 65.9 HUNTINGTON LAKE RD to 0.1 MI E OF RD TO FLORENCE LAKE</p>	<p>Two-lane conventional highway - <u>open to bicycle travel</u>. <i>Shoulder width 0'-3'</i>. Moderately steep terrain. Moderately winding road with average volume of traffic - numerous logging trucks. No alternate route available.⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ (Also see note # 2 below)</p> <p><u>Designation</u> - This entire segment <u>is listed</u> within the 2001 Fresno County General Plan - Circulation Element as a "Planned" Class II bike facility.</p>

* Overlapping mileposts are due to SR-168's temporary alignments in and around the Prather area (i.e. PM T32.87 and PM L27.36 are at the same geographic location).

⁽¹⁾ **Deputy Directive 64 (DD-64)** - "Policy - The Department fully considers the needs of non-motorized travelers (including pedestrians, bicyclists and persons with disabilities) in all programming, planning, maintenance, construction, operations and project development activities and products."

⁽²⁾ **Streets and Highway Code - Section 888** - "The department (i.e. Caltrans) shall not construct a state highway as a freeway that will result in the severance or destruction of an existing major route for non-motorized transportation traffic and light motorcycles, unless it provides a reasonable, safe, and convenient alternate route, or unless such a route already exists."

⁽³⁾ **California Vehicle Code - Section 21960 (Bikes & Pedestrians on Freeways)** (a) The Department of Transportation and local authorities [i.e. acting together - not separately], [may] by order, ordinance, or resolution, with respect to freeways, expressways ... prohibit or restrict the use of the freeways, expressways, or any portion thereof by pedestrians, bicycles or other non-motorized traffic...

Note #1 - From the junction of Auberry Rd. to the Lodge Rd./SR-168 junction east of Prather (i.e. the beginning of "the 4-lane") (PM R30.13 - PM T32.87*) SR-168 is comprised of a narrow, winding, two lane road. Caltrans frequently receives complaints about this section of highway from local bicycle riders due to the roadway's lack of bikeable shoulders, its currently winding alignment and high traffic volume. Further, no alternate route currently exists for this section of the highway. As such, this single, approximately two mile section of roadway, greatly hinders an excellent recreational bike route from the Fresno/Clovis metropolitan area to the mountainous areas in and around Huntington Lake.

Note #2 - As previously stated in this document's Executive Summary, because of this route's varying terrain and steepness (it climbs from an elevation of approximately 315 feet at SR-180 to approximately 6,975 feet at its terminus east of Huntington Lake [and then to 9,175 feet at Kaiser Pass - four miles further east via a Forest Service road]), the mountainous portions of SR-168 are highly popular with local cyclists. Therefore, anyone using SR-168, especially on the weekends, will frequently encounter individual riders, or groups of riders, traversing all portions of the highway above the community of Prather. The portion of Segment 6 from Nicholas Road to the junction of Morgan Canyon Road and Millerton Road is also heavily used by bicyclists. Moreover, each year in June or July, most of the mountainous portions of SR-168, along with a series of lower elevation Fresno County and Forest Service roadways, are used for the annual "Climb to Kaiser" event. This grueling 155 mile bicycle ride, with its 13,500 feet of climbing, is considered by many sources to be one of the toughest long distance rides in the nation.